

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA.**

**Received up to 14th October, 1889.**

**ADMINISTRATION.**

**The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th October, referring to the strikes of labourers which lately took place in England, Belgium, Holland, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., observes that the labourers live from hand to mouth, and that therefore nothing short of intolerable distress could have induced them to strike work. Their masters expected that they would soon be forced by starvation to resume work, but in some instances they held out long enough to force their employers to accede to their demands. With the spread of civilization and popular education the lower classes of people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their present condition; and there is reason to fear that if the growth of that dissatisfaction is not arrested, civil wars may break out in all civilized countries like the well-known Slave war which shook the Roman Empire to its base. As the labourers are becoming conscious of their strength and many influential persons sympathize with them, their masters will not long be able to dictate to them selfish, one-sided and cruelly disadvantageous terms.**

**Circulation,  
415 copies.**

**The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th October, says that the Anglo-Indian officials generally deny the existence of any poverty among the people, and that if they sometimes do admit it,**

**The causes of the poverty  
of the people.**

**Circulation,  
415 copies.**



they ascribe it to the people's own extravagance. When Mr. Bradlaugh lately put a question to the Under Secretary of State regarding the growing poverty and indebtedness of the inhabitants of the Central Provinces, Sir John Gorst replied that their extravagance was the cause of their unsatisfactory condition. But the poverty and indebtedness of the peasantry are due, not to their misrepresented extravagance, but to the heavy assessment of rent, to the undue severity exercised in collecting it, and to the usurious rates of interest at which alone they can borrow money. The same view is held by Sir James Caird, who is a great authority in such matters. He says, "The right of the cultivator to mortgage the public land has made him the slave of the money-lender. Government rent must be paid on the day it becomes due. It is rigorously exacted by the officials, and as the money-lender is the only capitalist within reach, the cultivator gives a charge on the land, and hands over all his crop as security for cash advanced." If Government has real sympathy with cultivators and desires to see them happy and prosperous, it should reduce rents, collect them with leniency, and revive the Usury Laws of 1855, since repealed : or, better still, enact a law on the lines of the Usury Laws in force in England in the days of Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory. It should remember that the ruin of the peasantry would practically mean ruin to itself. They may with propriety be likened to the goose which laid the golden eggs. If Government preserves them, it will continue to obtain revenue from them. But if it reduces them to exhaustion, it will be deprived of its most prolific source of income.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

*Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 12th October, says that

The increase in the limit  
of age for the Civil Service  
examination.

the supporters of the National Congress will be glad to hear that Government has granted one of its requests.

The *Pioneer* states that the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion in favour of an increase in the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service Examination, and that in future new Civilians will be able to come out to this country up to the age of 25 years. If new Civilians come out to this country at the age of 25, the Secretary of State has



obviously raised the limit of age for candidates for the examination to 23 years, as recommended by the Congress. Each candidate has to study in England for two years after his selection. It appears from the *Pioneer* that the Government of India has received the orders of the Secretary of State on the Report of the Public Service Commission, and that his despatch is under circulation among the members of the Viceroy's Council. The Allahabad newspaper adds that the Secretary of State does not consider any fresh legislation necessary in order to give effect to the measures which Government desires to adopt for increasing the number of natives in the higher ranks of the public service. It may be inferred from the above statement that the Secretary of State has not agreed to the proposal of the Congress as to the Civil Service examination being also held in this country. The increase in the limit of age will, no doubt, afford natives facilities for competing for the Civil Service examination, but still a very small number of natives will be able to compete if the examination is held only in England.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th October, says that the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath introduced a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the Provincial Legislative Council soon after its establishment. When will that bill be passed by the Council? In England and other countries of Europe, animals and birds are freely killed for food, but no one is allowed to torture them. In this country, there is no law to prohibit cruelty to animals, and the result is that even at Allahabad, which is the seat of the Local Government, animals and birds are cruelly tortured. The cart-drivers twist the tails of cattle and torture them in other ways in order to make them draw carts which are heavily overladen; the drivers of *ekkas* and hackney carriages use miserably weak ponies and cruelly beat them; khansamas or butlers take fowls from the market to their masters' houses suspended by the legs; and bird-catchers carry about birds in the public streets and thoroughfares at evenings torturing them the while in order to evoke the sympathies of tender-hearted persons, who purchase the birds and then set them at liberty. The exercise of

Circulation,  
415 copies.

Cruelty to birds and  
animals at Allahabad.



cruelty towards dumb creatures is a crying evil and a public nuisance and should be stamped out with the utmost rigour of the law.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th October, in continuation of its previous article on the administration of justice, observes that a case which throws a flood of light on the illegal proceedings of the police has lately been discovered. A man lost his wife at a fair in the Etah district, but the police charged him with having murdered her and got him sentenced to transportation for life. But it has now transpired that she was induced to enlist as an emigrant and sent to some island where she is still alive. The case is one which should entirely shake the confidence of Government in the police and of which Government should itself be ashamed. It is matter of surprise and regret that thousands of innocent people are punished in this way, but no efficient measures are adopted by Government to check the evil. The subordinate courts are taken to task by the higher courts if they are found to have acquitted the accused in a large number of cases sent up by the police, but no court is ever reprimanded for passing unduly severe sentences. Under native rule, the people were in constant danger of being robbed by dakaits, but now a feeling of greater insecurity of life and property prevails among them owing to the dark ways prevalent among the police, who strain and contort the law to the destruction of the honor and life of multitudes of innocent men, and make it an instrument for the realization of their own dark aims, and a stepping-stone or self-advancement and self-aggrandisement. The provisions of section 437 (apparently section 537 is meant) of the Criminal Procedure Code and the rulings of the High Court have removed all fear from the minds of Magistrates and Judges, especially those among them who are not very conscientious. No sentence or order passed by a court is liable to reversion or alteration on appeal or revision on account of any of those errors or irregularities in the proceedings which are specified in the section above referred to, unless the error or irregularity has caused any injury to the accused; but it rests with the court itself to decide whether any injury has



been caused to the accused or not. Another cause which interferes with the proper administration of justice is that subordinate courts have got more than enough to do, and that they are required by the High Court to furnish an explanation when the duration of cases before them exceeds the average. It is true that a delay in the administration of justice causes inconvenience to the people, but a Magistrate or Judge must necessarily occupy time to make a thorough inquiry into a case. The High Court, which is so ready to find fault with the subordinate courts, does not think of the delay which occurs in the decision of cases by itself. Although there are five Judges in the High Court, a civil appeal is considered to be speedily disposed of by it if it is decided even two years after its institution. The Local Government and the High Court generally praise those Magistrates and Judges who dispose of a comparatively large number of cases in the course of the year; and consequently Judges, as a rule, are very anxious to uphold the decisions of Lower Courts; as in that case they are able to dispose of many appeals in a short time and are also saved much trouble. Another cause of the frequent failures of justice is that young Civilians, who are raw and inexperienced youths and possess little knowledge of the language and customs of the people, are invested with the powers of a first class Magistrate soon after their arrival in this country, and are even promoted to District and Sessions Judgeships before long. It is to be regretted that even the prestige of the High Court has been lowered in the eyes of the people since the advent of the present Chief Justice in that Court. Some persons complain that now even the Court Inspectors are allowed to attend the High Court and assist the Public Prosecutor in cases to which Government is a party. Some persons say that he was himself a Public Prosecutor in England; while others say that he is not yet alive to the dark ways and villainous means of the police; and that he will come to value the police at their proper worth after he is convinced that he has sentenced innocent men to death or transportation for life in some murder cases. It is believed that even the Puisne Judges of the High Court have caught the contagion from him. Government cannot be too careful in recruiting the Judicial Service.



Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for September, complains that the police constrain witnesses in criminal cases to give evidence before Magistrates in accordance with the statements made by them or rather attributed to them by the police at preliminary inquiries, and that if the statements made by them before courts differ from those alleged to have been made by them at a police investigation, they are prosecuted under section 193 of the Penal Code on the charge of giving false evidence. It is well known that the police officials freely turn and twist the statements of witnesses at preliminary inquiries to suit their own purposes, and that consequently their reports are not at all to be trusted. Although the law expressly provides against any police papers being received by a court as evidence, some Magistrates put implicit faith in police reports, and institute prosecutions against witnesses under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, as above stated. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin, who is fully alive to the illegal and high-handed proceedings of the police, will take steps to put a stop to such prosecutions.

The same paper complains that perjury has greatly increased in this country under British rule, owing to the unsatisfactory method of the administration of oaths in courts, and the slight importance attached by Government officials to statements made on oath. To say nothing of the other objections to which the method of the administration of oaths in courts is open, oaths are sometimes administered to Hindus by Musalman chaprasis and to Musalmans by Hindu chaprasis. The people think that they commit no sin in making false statements on such oaths. The statements of income submitted by traders under the Income-tax Act are supported by a solemn declaration, which is equivalent to an oath, but still the over-zealous taxing officials do not trust the statements and make their own assessments. Perjury has so largely increased that a false witness can be procured on payment of a few annas. In order to check the growth of the evil it is necessary that an oath should be administered to each man in the method prescribed by the religion he professes.



The same paper refers to two cases of police torture which lately occurred in Dera Ismail Khan and Darjeeling; and complains that such cases frequently occur also in these provinces, but that they are not brought to light, as the police make a point of taking cases, in which the accused who have been tortured by them are implicated, not before European Magistrates, who are, as a rule, men of independence, but before native Magistrates, who generally yield to police influence. The higher authorities should keep an eye on the proceedings of subordinate courts, in order to frustrate the wiles of the police, and infuse a higher sense of duty into the minds of the inferior magistracy than permitting themselves to be made merely the catspaws of the police. In the Allahabad district a prosecution lately instituted by a man against some police officials was dismissed. The public opinion at Allahabad is that if the case had been tried by an independent European Sessions Judge, like the Divisional Judge of Dera Ismail Khan, the result would have been quite different.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th October, finds fault with the proceedings of the Bench composed of Mr. Martin and another Honorary Magistrate in the case of Musammat Mohania *versus* Kishan Lal, Dharam Pal and Jagan Nath, in which the complainant prosecuted the accused under section 323 of the Penal Code, on a charge of causing hurt, and which was decided by the Bench on the 21st August. The counsel for the accused applied to the court to make a local inquiry, but the application was rejected on the ground that the court had no leisure to do so, although the place where the affray was alleged to have occurred was only two or three minutes' walk from the court-house. Such an inquiry was specially necessary, as the witnesses produced on behalf of the complainant were all outsiders, although there are about two hundred shop-keepers in Simsonganj, where the assault was alleged to have been committed by the accused. Moreover, the complainant is a woman of notoriously bad character. She was previously convicted of theft and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The theft was committed at the house of one of the accused. Again, the court did not allow



the counsel for the accused to recall and cross-examine the complainant, although she was present in court. The *Dabir-i-Hind* argues that the refusal of the court to recall her for cross-examination was opposed to the provisions of section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code and rulings of High Courts.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 12th October, referring to an article which appeared in a late issue of the *Pioneer* under the signature of T, says that the writer in the *Pioneer*, who appears to be an Anglo-Indian official, accuses native newspapers of spreading sedition and making unjust attacks on Government officials, and suggests that no native should be allowed to publish a newspaper without previously obtaining a license from Government, and that any editor who may make hostile criticisms on the proceedings of Government or its officials should be deprived of his license. The charges brought against the native newspapers are unfounded. The comments of the native newspapers on the proceedings of Government officials are, as a rule, just and fair. If a newspaper makes an unjust attack on a Government official, the latter has his remedy at law. The law of libel will give him all the satisfaction he can expect. The native newspapers are not enemies to Government, as they are represented to be by the *Pioneer* and other papers of that class, but they are its best friends and desire the permanence of British rule in this country. The Anglo-Indian and native newspapers are like the conservative and liberal parties in England. It is to be hoped that Government will never allow itself to be deceived by the misrepresentations of men like the writer in the *Pioneer* and will never gag the native press.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Ezidi* (Meerut), of the 2nd October, received on the 9th idem, with reference to the criminal prosecution instituted by Government against the proprietor of the *Naiyar-i-Azam*, Moradabad, under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, considers the publication in newspapers of advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs justifiable, on the ground that persons suffering from impo-



tence and other such diseases benefit by the advertisements. In describing the diseases which the aphrodisiacs are intended to cure, the advertisers cannot help using terms which appear to be objectionable, but which are to be found in almost all medical works which are freely exposed for sale in every bookseller's shop. Of course no advertiser can be justified in making use of grossly obscene language. It is to be hoped that the proprietor of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* will be acquitted by the Magistrate.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 1st October, regrets to say that some mountebanks publish advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs in vernacular newspapers in very indecent terms. The Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press has drawn the attention of Government to such advertisements, and criminal prosecutions have been instituted by Government against the proprietors of some newspapers in which the advertisements were inserted. The proprietor of the *Nāru-l-Anwar*, Cawnpore, has been fined Rs. 50, and the prosecution against the proprietor of the *Naiyar-i-Azam*, Moradabad, is pending before the Magistrate.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

In an article published in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st October, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khān states that some of his friends say that he has told the trustees of the Aligarh College that if they do not appoint Mr. Justice Mahmud Life Secretary in succession to himself he will not only resign the Secretaryship but will also endeavour to destroy the College. He has, no doubt, warned an intimate friend of the disastrous consequences of the misunderstanding which has arisen among the trustees, but he has not held out the threat to any other trustees except the gentleman above referred to. His college scheme was considered chimerical by the very men who now claim to be the supporters of the college, but he has made the scheme a *fait accompli*. If men now oppose his proposals and throw obstacles in his way, he will be obliged to

Circulation,  
493 copies.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khān's threat to injure the Aligarh College if Mr. Justice Mahmud is not appointed Life Secretary to the College Committee.



sever his connection with the college. If he is convinced that the tree which he has planted is sure to wither and decay, why should he not destroy it himself? He could bet that the severance of his connection with the college would be a signal for its speedy decline. There still remains to be done a great deal to place the institution on a proper footing. Are any men ready to sacrifice their lives, property and comfort to bring it to a state of perfection, or do they desire to snatch at a ready baked loaf like a kite?

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th October, in commenting upon the above article, observes that even when Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khān's opponents used to make violent attacks on him, he never lost his temper and never railed at them in return. But it is to be regretted that he has manifested a flagrant want of courtesy towards his friends in his article in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*. Who desires to snatch at a ready baked loaf like a kite? Does not Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khān allude to Maulvi Sami-ullah Khān, whom he formerly used to call a brother, and who rendered him every assistance in his power in establishing the college? He is by no means justified in threatening to resign the Secretaryship and injure the college if his son is not appointed his successor by the College Committee. He should have laid the draft of the rules before the committee and quietly awaited the result. Suppose his proposal is not sanctioned by the trustees. If he carries out his threat, will not the public, in that case, be constrained to think that he was animated by selfish motives in his endeavours to establish the college and that his loudly-trumpeted sympathy for his co-religionists is all moonshine? Will he not be placed in the same category with Munshi Newal Kishore, whose present attitude of hostility towards the Lucknow Paper Mill, which he had himself founded, is severely commented upon by the public? He has been addressed by the most opprobrious epithets and has even been called an unbeliever, but even his worst enemies have never dared to accuse him of selfishness. It is devoutly to be hoped that he will not give the public an opportunity of preferring such a charge against him. He should have endeavoured to show



Mr. Justice Mahmud's fitness for the Secretaryship, but he has been ill-advised in holding out such a threat. There are many trustees who, for one reason or another, are ready to accede to his wishes, and probably he will succeed in securing a majority of votes. But it will be perceived that he possesses plenary powers in regard to the management of the college, and that the different College Committees are merely nominal. Many trustees are likely to be frightened by his threat to sever his connection with the college. But there is every reason to hope that the severance of his connection with the college would be as conducive to the prosperity of the college as has been the withdrawal of the management of the Lucknow Paper Mill from the hands of Munshi Newal Kishore to that of the Mill.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th October, complains that the Chauhan Thakurs who live in a number of villages in the Itimadpur tahsil, Agra district, sacrifice two buffaloes every year during the Nauratra festival in the month Kuar in a most objectional way, one animal being killed near the temple of Devi at Bawan in the Itimadpur tahsil and the other near another temple at Mandor in the Sadabad tahsil of the Muttra district. The animals are most cruelly beaten to death with sticks. They run about bellowing piteously from pain till they are overpowered and laid low by the blows of their pursuers. The district officers should interfere and forbid such cruel sacrifices.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

An advertisement for the sale of an Urdu book has been circulated with the *Surma-i-Rozgar*, Agra, of the 8th October, by one Shaikh Amiru-l-din Ahmad, Curator of the Museum and Manager of the Medical Press, Agra. The book is in the press and will consist of 576 pages, the price, including postage, being Rs. 4-6-0. It is alleged to have been compiled from the medical works of European doctors and native physicians by the Shaikh's deceased father, who published the first edition. Judg-

Circulation,  
250 copies.



ing from the table of contents, the book appears to be an obscene one, particularly as it is intended for the use of the public and not of medical students alone.

Circulation,  
76 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th October, complains that soldiers are generally guilty of such misconduct at fairs at Almora as is calculated to lead to a breach of the

The alleged misbehaviour of soldiers at fairs at Almora.

peace. At the late Nandáshtmi fair a soldier broke the head of a man and secretly decamped. Similarly, some soldiers misbehaved themselves at the late Ramlila fair. During their visit to a fair the soldiers should be accompanied by a responsible officer able to keep them in check, or some other precaution should be taken.

Circulation,  
76 copies.

A correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th October, complains that there is an old custom among the inhabitants of Chharbata, a village situated near Naini Tal, of abusing and pelting one another with

The custom among the inhabitants of a village near Naini Tal of pelting each other with stones on the Hariála day.

stones on the day of the Karka Sankrát, which is popularly called Hariála. This year some respectable persons submitted a petition to the Assistant Commissioner praying for the prohibition of this evil custom. He complied with their reasonable prayer and forbade the custom. But it is to be regretted that some men disobeyed his orders and pelted each other on the late Hariála day, as usual. The village patwári does not appear to have reported them to the authorities as he should have done. The Assistant Commissioner should make an inquiry into the matter and warn the people for the future.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 645 )

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husen	Oct. 7th	Oct. 13th	240 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 4th	" 8th	200 "
3	Alam-i-Akhdār	Moradabad	"	"	Ashraf Ali	Sep. 30th & Oct. 8th.	" 9th & 14th,	125 "
4	Akhdār-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husen Khan.	Oct. 8th	" 11th	63 "
5	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lah	1st, & 8th,	" 8th & 11th,	250 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Alimu-l-lah	" 5th, 8th & 12th.	" 8th, 10th & 14th.	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
7	Almora Akhdār	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadā Nand	7th	10th	76 copies.
8	Arya Pattā	Bareilly	Hindi Urdu	Monthly	Rāj Bahādur	For October	" 13th	300 "
9	Asād	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" 11th	" 12th	240 "
10	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	"	"	Kishun Sarup	" 8th	" 13th	200 "
11	Charpās	"	"	"	Kunj, Vihari Lal	" 7th	" 10th	173 "
12	Dabābā-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 5th	" 9th	300 "
13	Dabābā-i-Sikandarī,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husen	" 7th	" "	468 "
14	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Aminu-l-din	10th	" 13th	...
15	Fitnāh	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 8th	" 11th	550 copies.
16	Gohar-i-Nigār	Agra	"	Bi-monthly	Sadidu-l-din	" 5th	" 14th	150 "
17	Hālat-i-Hind	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Beni Prasad	For September	" 8th	300 "
18	Hindustān	Kālānkār	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 8th to 12th,	" 9th to 13th,	415 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF EXHIBIT.	CIRCULATION.
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	Oct. 5th	1889.	100 copies.
20	<i>Jaipur-i-Baqi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 2nd	" 11th	125 "
21	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	" 7th	" 9th	250 "
22	<i>Kadi Patritak</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 11th	" 12th	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
23	<i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	" 8th	14th	1,200 copies.
24	<i>Kayasth Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 5th	9th	...
25	<i>Kayasth Shukh Chintak</i>	"	Hindi	"	Thakur Prasad	" 7th	12th	300 copies.
26	<i>Kayasth Updarak</i>	Agra	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Narayan Prasad	7th & 10th	13th	300 "
27	<i>Kharid-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	7th	"	200 "
28	<i>Kashir-i-Qasr</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad	9th	10th	115 "
29	<i>Malla-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	5th	8th	50 "
30	<i>Mih-i-Nimras</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	7th	10th	370 "
31	<i>Nagari-i-Leam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Anjad Ali	" 8th	"	250 "
32	<i>Najma-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	"	"	Bahu-l-lah Khan	" 8th	11th	175 "
33	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Arter Krishn	" 7th	13th	175 "
34	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin	" 7th	8th	87 "
35	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamnâ Dâs Biswas	" 8th	9th	400 "
36	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	" 8th	12th	50 "
37	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	"	Muhammad Ali	"	10th	80 "



38	<i>Nam Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Bi-monthly	Dwarká Prasad	... Oct.	5th	Oct.	10th	200 copies.
39	<i>Niswan-l-Mulk</i>	... Moradabad	...	Weekly	Fahimul-din	...	8th	...	11th	100
40	<i>Niswan-l-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore	...	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	5th	...	"	262
41	<i>Narrata-l-Sunnat</i>	... Benares	...	Monthly	Muhammad Saif	...	For June & July,	...	14th	180
42	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	... Harda	... M a r a t h i -	Weekly	Wasudeva Bhaskar	...	Oct. 9th	...	12th	400
			English.							
43	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	... Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	9th to 12th.	...	10th & 13th,	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
44	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husen	...	3rd	...	11th	450 copies.
45	<i>Rafiu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Benares	...	...	Ghulam Husen	...	7th	...	9th	250
46	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	... Ajmere	... Urdu-Hindi...	...	Murad Ali	...	8th	...	11th	601
47	<i>Riazul-Akhbar</i>	... Gorakhpur	... Urdu	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	"	...	"	325
48	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhakara</i>	... Udaipur	... Hindi	...	Vanshi Dhar	...	7th	...	12th	108
49	<i>Sasta Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	...	Aulad Ali	...	8th	...	10th	...
50	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	... M a r a t h i -	...	Lakshman Anant	...	9th	...	12th	248 copies.
			Hindi.		Prayagi.					
51	<i>Surma-i-Rozgar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	...	Itrat Husen	...	8th	...	13th	250
52	<i>Tahzeb</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	Muzaffar Ali Khan	...	5th & 12th,	...	9th & 14th,	100
53	<i>Tamannai</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	Puran Chand	...	1st & 8th,	...	14th	125
54	<i>Tolya-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	...	...	Jairaj Singh	...	July 22nd & Oct. 7th.	...	10th	240
55	<i>Zarifu-l-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	...	Sabit Ali	...	8th	...	13th	110

LUCKNOW,  
The 18th October, 1889.

PHIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 21st October, 1889.

## CONTENTS.

### POLITICAL.

	Page.
Proposal for raising a fund of 20 lakhs of rupees on behalf of the National Congress ... ..	649
Election of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the next Bombay National Congress ... ..	650
National Congress meeting held at Khandwa, Central Provinces ...	650
The <i>Gloucester Journal</i> and the National Congress ... ..	650

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The alleged ill-treatment of the Hindus of Rohtak by the police ...	651
The assessment of the income-tax at Lucknow ... ..	652
A complaint against Mr. Wright, the District Magistrate of Cawnpore,	652
The editor of the <i>Shahna-i-Hind</i> , newspaper, Meerut, fined Rs. 100 for libel ... ..	653
The proprietor of the <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i> newspaper fined Rs. 25 by the Joint Magistrate for publishing an obscene advertisement for the sale of aphrodisiacs ... ..	653
Prosecutions instituted against newspapers for publishing advertisements for the sale of aphrodisiacs ... ..	653
The alleged need for an increase in the pay of chaprâsis ... ..	654
The alleged levy of a hawâlat tax at Agra ... ..	654
The alleged dispensing of wrong medicines by native druggists at Lucknow ... ..	655
The inspection of records in the offices of the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, Mirzapur ... ..	655



	Page.
The muharrir or writer at the city police-station, Mirzapur, accused of having received a bribe from a woman ... ..	655
Alleged levy of blackmail by boatmen from the passengers at the Ganges ferry, Mirzapur ... ..	656
The alleged frequent occurrence of thefts at Mainpuri ... ..	656

## LEGISLATION.

The Officials Secrets Bill ... ..	656
-----------------------------------	-----

## EDUCATION.

Controversy regarding the proposed appointment of Mr. Justice Mahmud as Life Secretary to the Aligarh College Committee ... ..	657
Ditto ditto ... ..	658
Ditto ditto ... ..	659
Ditto ditto ... ..	659
Ditto ditto ... ..	660